

### **III. REMARKS**

1. Claim 12 is amended to address the noted objection.
2. Claims 6, 11 and 23 are amended to address the rejection under 35 USC§112.
3. Claims 1–8 and 12–23 are not anticipated by Tanaka under 35 USC§102(b).
4. Claim 1 recites that the current geographical position of the mobile terminal is determined from information automatically received from the geographical position system in the mobile terminal. This is not disclosed or suggested by Tanaka.

Tanaka discloses a navigation system for a car including a GS sensor. In Tanaka, a list of coordinates is searched for the navigation system and results are displayed on a map or used to guide the user. Tanaka does not disclose or suggest that the coordinates are input using the information received from the GPS. In Tanaka, the coordinates are input manually by the user using a map on which the user identifies the location. This is disadvantageous from the perspective of Applicant's claimed subject matter because in Tanaka the user needs to know the exact location of the position he is in, either as coordinates or on a map, relative to other positions. Applicant's claimed subject matter overcomes this advantage by allowing the user to quickly use the information received from the GPS module to extract the position and store it.

Tanaka also does not disclose or suggest automatically obtaining or determining the present position and storing it in position in the memory as is claimed by applicant. Rather, in Tanaka the user "inputs" a new location in the system stores data of the new location in the rewritable memory. (Col. 1, lines 57-60). The user in Tanaka has to input a new location for registration. The data of an input new location is stored in the memory. (Abstract) To register a new location the user has to manipulate the operation switches 7 or the remote controller 11 to specify the new location on a map (Col. 3, lines 21-26). Tanaka does not disclose automatically obtaining or determining the present position and storing it as claimed by applicant. The new location in Tanaka is always inputted by the user. (See e.g. Col. 4, line 65-Col. 5, line 5).

With respect to claim 4, Tanaka does not disclose one recording mode in which pressing of only one key on the mobile terminal causes the current geographical position to be saved. In Col. 3, lines 20-30, Tanaka discloses that the user can manipulate the operation switches 7 to specify the new location on a map for registering a new location. Nothing here specifies that the registered location is the "current location" as claimed by applicant.

Claim 5 recites performing statistical and/or probability analysis on the collection of geographical positions. This is not disclosed or suggested by Tanaka. Although the examiner states that at least the GPS receiver and geo-magnetism sensor include mathematical operations including statistical probability, it is submitted that there is no disclosure and Tanaka to support this proposition. Evidentiary support is requested.

Claims 6 recites that the analysis comprises analysis of area related density of geographical positions, selectively within geographical positions with a given attribute or with attributes within a given group. Tanaka does not describe any such analysis. Col. 3, lines 5-55 only discusses searching target locations from the input location name by the use of a search list based on the alphabet-based search method. There is no disclosure of an analysis as claimed by applicant.

Claim 7 recites that the mobile terminal sends geographical positions stored in the memory to other terminals and/or receiving geographical positions from other terminals. There is no such disclosure in Tanaka. Figure 1, reference 11 is a "remote controller." The "remote controller" 11 sends instruction signals to the remote control sensor 10. Tanaka does not disclose or suggest that the remote controller 11 is capable of communicating data to other terminals or sending geographical positions stored in the memory to other terminals or receive geographical positions from other terminals. All that it is stated in Tanaka is that the remote controller can send instructions signals to the controller sensor 10 or that the cursor may be moved by manipulating the remote controller 11 (Col. 5, lines 1-5). This is not what is claimed by applicant. Therefore claim 7 cannot be anticipated.

Claim oversight said a map is generated for illustrating the result of the statistical and/or probability analysis, preferably by generating and displaying a map of an area with a given density or density range of geographical positions with a given attribute or with attributes within a given group. This is not disclosed or suggested by Tanaka. Tanaka does not have any disclosure related to generating a map for illustrating the result of the statistical and/or probability analysis. Tanaka only teaches finding positions and displaying them individually on a map. (Col. 5, lines 33-37) Tanaka also does not make any mention of generating and displaying a map of an area with a given density or density range of geographical positions with the given attribute with attributes within a given group. Therefore claim 12 cannot be anticipated.

Claim 13 recites that the attribute comprises a time and date stamp and/or a sound file, and/or image file, and or a motion video file, and/or a text file. There is no such disclosure in Tanaka. Figures 9–16 of Tanaka make no mention of any attribute that is recited by applicant in these claims. Therefore, the claim cannot be anticipated.

Claims 14 – 23 are not anticipated for reasons similar to those recited above.

5. Claims 9–11 are not unpatentable over Tanaka in view of the Najafi under 35 USC §103(a) at least by reason of their respective dependencies. Furthermore, there is no motivation to combine Tanaka with Najafi for purposes of 35 USC §103(a). Tanaka is directed to a navigation system for vehicles. Tanaka does not disclose or suggest a mobile terminal as recited by applicant in the claims let alone a “mobile phone”. Najafi is a wireless phone having an emergency beacon. There is no motivation to combine a navigation system for a vehicle with a wireless phone having an emergency beacon for the purpose of achieving what is claimed by applicant. Claim 9 recites that the mobile terminal is a “mobile phone” that is capable of sending and receiving text messages and sending a text message including the geographical position from memory including any associated attributes. One of skill in the art would not be motivated to look from a navigation system for a car to a wireless phone having an emergency beacon to achieve what is recited in claim 9.

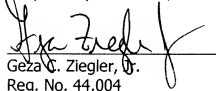
Additionally, neither Tanaka nor Najafi are analogous art and cannot be combined for purposes of 35 USC 103(a). Applicants claimed subject matter is directed to creating a collection of selected geographical positions have been visited by the device. Neither Tanaka nor Najafi are directed towards what is claimed by Applicant. Tanaka relates to a navigation system for a vehicle. Najafi is a wireless phone having an emergency beacon. Neither Tanaka nor Najafi is concerned with the particular problems that applicant's claims subject matter seeks to address. Therefore, the references are not analogous art and cannot be combined for purposes of 35 USC §103(a).

Claims 9-11 are therefore patentable over the combination of Tanaka and Najafi.

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record, and are in proper form for allowance. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested. Should any unresolved issues remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment for a two-month extension of time as well as any other fees associated with this communication or credit any over payment to Deposit Account No. 16-1350.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Geza C. Ziegler, Jr.  
Reg. No. 44,004

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Date

Perman & Green, LLP  
425 Post Road  
Fairfield, CT 06824  
(203) 259-1800  
Customer No.: 2512